

N^o 28,070



A.D. 1903

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

“Therapeutic Apparatus.”

I, ARTHUR PERCY RICHMOND of “Kelvin” Enmore Road Marrickville near Sydney in the State of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia, Commercial Traveller, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained
5 in and by the following statement:—

This invention has been devised for the purpose of overcoming certain local or general morbid conditions in the body of a patient, and curing any local disorganisation which may be present. I am aware that apparatus of this kind has been previously devised, but, I believe that the apparatus which is now
10 sought to be patented will have a better and more curative effect than those hitherto in vogue.

The apparatus consists of a nest of cylindrical cells, three in number, in each of which there is a partial vacuum, and, suspended by mechanical means in each partial vacuum is a dia-magnetic element, which shall form a loose fit
15 with the interior of the cell. As an illustration of such dia-magnetic element it may be stated that the metal bismuth may be employed for the purpose. The bottoms and tops of the cells will be closed by a domed cap or caps, and in the upper dome cap or caps provision is made for a wire connection, but not such as shall be in absolute contact with the dia-magnetic element in each cell. These
20 wires are connected to flesh discs that are mounted on a belt or strap that may be made fast round that portion of the body of the patient to which the therapeutic effect of the apparatus is to be applied.

In using the apparatus the cells are to be placed in contact with or immersed in some cooling or heating medium the temperature of which shall be below or
25 above the temperature of the body of the patient as required.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings

Fig: 1 is an elevation of a nest of cells in wire contact with the flesh discs on a belt or strap.

Fig: 2 is a vertical section of one of the cells on an enlarged scale.

30 Fig: 3 is a plan of the nest of cells.

Fig: 4 is a sectional view on an enlarged scale of one of the nipples of each cell shewing the attachment of the wire thereto.

Fig: 5 is a section of one of the flesh discs and its connection to the wire.

A is the nest of cells which is provided preferably with one triple domed
35 cap B to receive the wires C. Another cap D closes the bottom of the cell or cells. Recessed into the top of the cell A¹ (Fig:2) is a disc E from which is suspended by a wire *e* a dia-magnetic element F which should form a loose fit with the interior of the cell A¹. The air in the cell A¹ should be partially exhausted so as to form a partial vacuum therein. The domed cap B is in no
40 way perforated but in the top of such domed cap is a nipple G in which is inserted a screw plug H that is axially bored so as to admit of the passage there-through of the wire C as shewn in Figs: 2 and 4. The wire C may be prevented from slipping from the bore by any suitable means such as knot *c* on the end of the wire. The plug H will be covered by a screw cap J that will be bored
45 centrally to allow the wire C to pass through it.

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Richmond's Therapeutic Apparatus.

The opposite ends of the several wires C are connected to flesh discs K provided with studs L and caps M as shewn in Fig: 5, such flesh discs being mounted upon a belt or strap N.

When the apparatus is to be brought into operation the nest of cells A will be placed in contact with or immersed in a cooler medium (such as ice) or a hotter medium (such as hot water) than the part of the body which is to be subjected to the therapeutic effect of the apparatus.

The strap N which carries the flesh discs K will then be strapped round the part to be treated, the flesh discs K being in contact with such part. The shape of the discs K and their attachment to the strap N must be such as to fit that part of the body to which they are to be secured. To this end the flesh discs K are made concave as shewn in Fig: 5 and such concavity should be cylindrical rather than cup-shaped or spherical.

In the construction of my apparatus I preferably construct the cell or cells thereof of a diamagnetic alloy such as pale brass containing copper, zinc, tin and lead which will give the most curative effect. Common brass which has only copper and zinc or copper and tin may also be used or I may use Muntz metal which contains copper and zinc with a little lead added to it, or I may use any compound containing either copper, zinc, tin and lead. Although I prefer to use an alloy containing the substances mentioned I have found by experiment that a cell or cells composed of any one of the named substances will give the same result, but in a lesser degree. A cell or cells composed of the alloy mentioned having suspended therein in partial vacuum a diamagnetic element such as the metal bismuth or a diamagnetic alloy containing tin, copper, antimony and bismuth produces such a result when the cell or cells are immersed in cold water or on a block of ice as to cause the blood of a patient to attract and absorb both oxygen, nitrogen or any other strongly negative magnetic gas that may be in the air. This action on the body of the patient will rid the blood of impurities that may be in excess in the body and consequently rapidly arrest or destroy any such excess in the blood and thus invigorate and restore the patient. The immersion of the cell or cells in hot water as described is only resorted to when it becomes necessary to rapidly expel the excess of positive diamagnetic gases from the blood of the patient under treatment. It will be observed that I have illustrated my invention by a nest of three cylindrical cells, but this has only been done with a view to multiply or increase the result and I desire it to be understood that any lesser or greater number of cells to conform with the result required may be used without departing from the spirit of my invention. But in practice I have found that a nest of three cylindrical cells gives the best results. And I further wish it understood that a cell or cells composed of the named substances will also produce a result, without the addition of the diamagnetic element specified, sufficient to attract the negative gases to the body of the person undergoing treatment. The addition of the diamagnetic element is to increase the diamagnetic attracting power.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. In a therapeutic apparatus, a cell or cells composed of an alloy hermetically sealed at each end for attracting the negative gases of the air to the human body as specified.
2. In therapeutic apparatus, a nest of cylindrical cells hermetically sealed at each end and enclosing a partial vacuum in which is suspended a diamagnetic element, as specified.
3. In therapeutic apparatus, a nest of cylindrical cells closed at the bottom by a cap and at the top by a disc to each cell from which is suspended, in partial *vacuo*, a diamagnetic element, a cap above each such closing disc and a nipple in the cap for the passage of a wire as set forth,

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4. In therapeutic apparatus, a nest of cylindrical cells, hermetically sealed top and bottom, a diamagnetic element suspended in partial *vacuo* in each cell, a cap over each cell, a nipple in each cap, a connecting wire projecting from each nipple, a flesh disc connected to each wire, and a strap or belt to which the flesh
- 5 discs are attached for binding such flesh discs on to the part to be therapeutically treated, as specified.

Dated this 16th day of November 1903.

WHEATLEY & MACKENZIE,
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Fig: 1

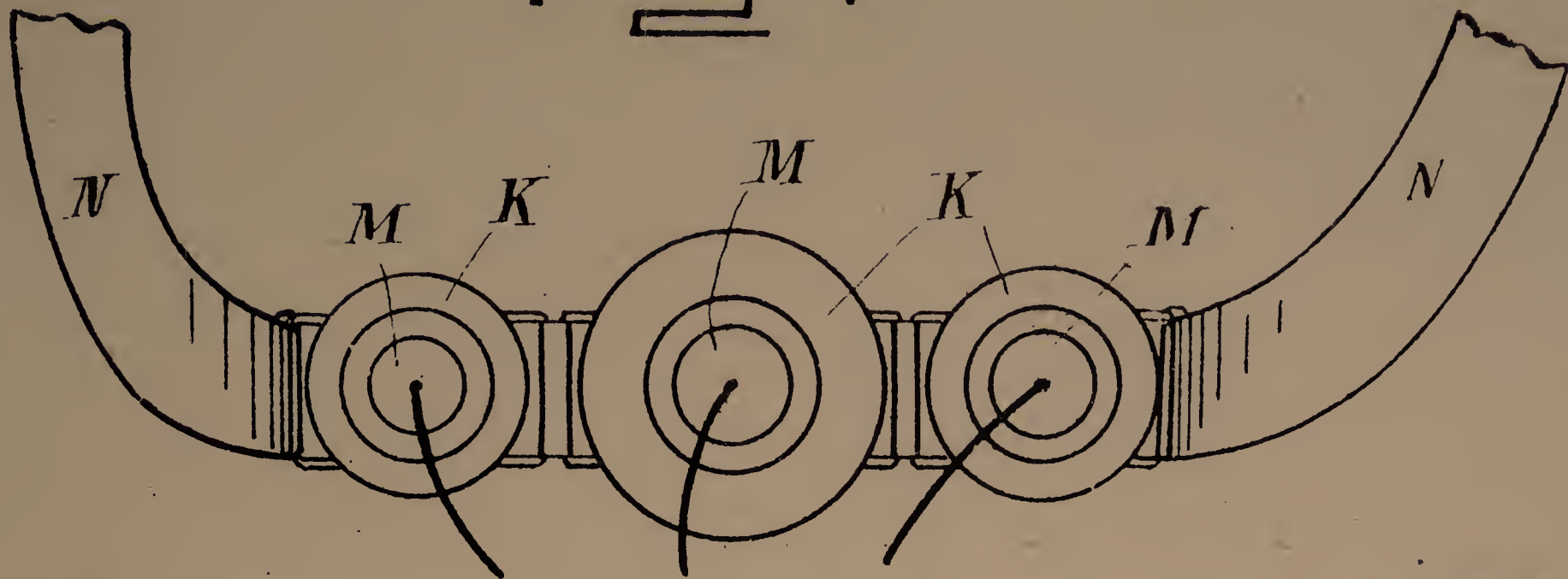


Fig: 4

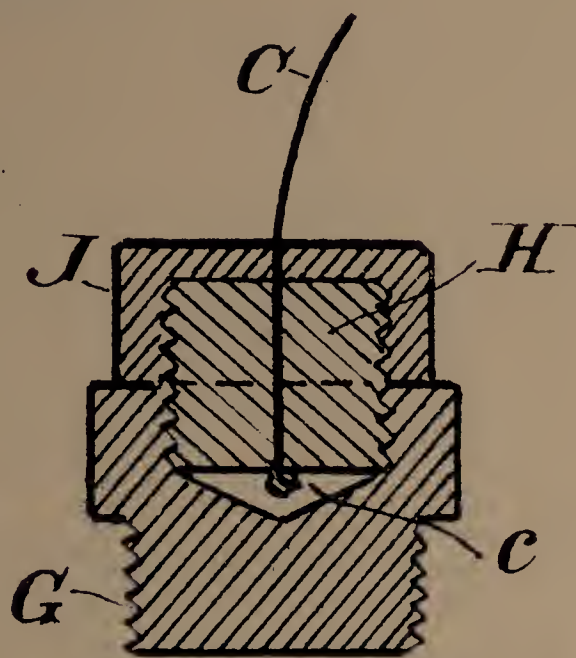


Fig: 2

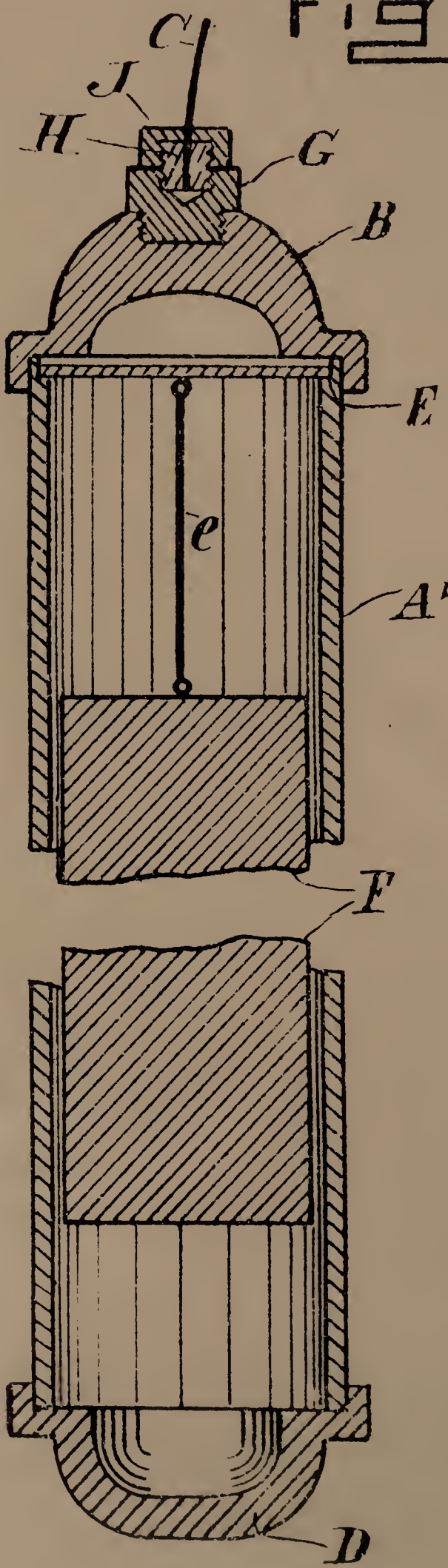


Fig 5

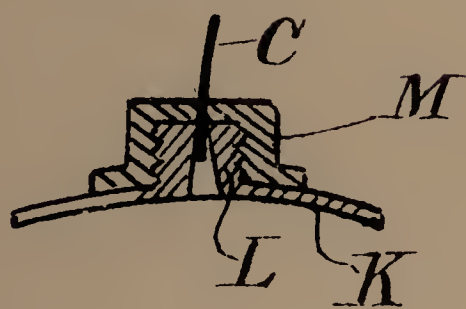
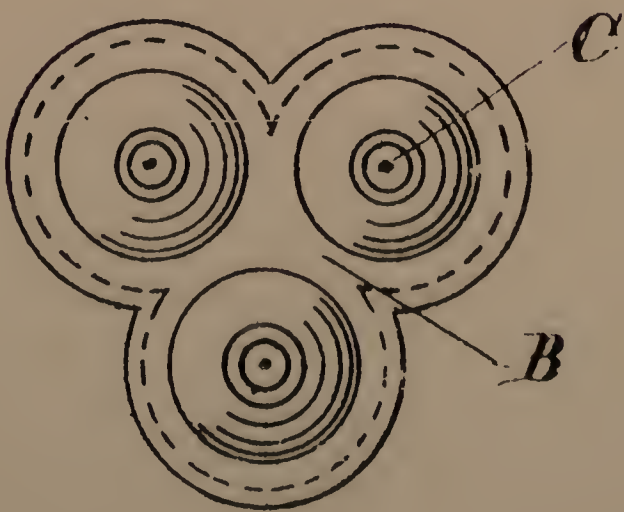


Fig: 3



[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale]

